

BANQUET

Given by the Printers of This City in Honor of Samuel B. Donnelly.

Most Enjoyable Social Event of Recent Years in Typographical Circles.

Toasts Responded to by Representatives of the Allied Trades.

THE SPREAD WAS AN ELEGANT ONE

The most pleasing event of late years in Louisville typographical circles was the banquet tendered by the members of the printers' union and the allied trades to President Samuel B. Donnelly at the St. Nicholas Hotel Monday evening. The newly furnished dining room of this popular hotel presented a handsome appearance when the half hundred sat down, to honor their guest. Were it not for the fact that the greater number of the printers and allied trades were employed on the morning papers there would not have been room for those who desired to be present.

The tables were arranged in the shape of a horse shoe, and from 9 until 10:30 o'clock course followed course, each succeeding one surpassing its predecessor.

Charles E. Shepherd presided, with Presidents Donnelly and Binford of the local union, on his right, while President V. B. Smith, of the Pressmen's union, and International Organizer William M. Higgins occupied seats on his left. The circle was filled with printers and members of the allied trades.

After the passing of cigars Toastmaster Shepherd called on President Donnelly to respond to the International Union, which he did in a most happy style, informing those present that his relations with the United Typothetae were with few exceptions very pleasant, and the outlook for increased membership and prosperity was very bright. During his remarks he paid a handsome compliment to the local union and gave assurance that the Executive Council would aid in all movements to further the interests of trades unionism. He was frequently applauded.

President Binford followed, his talk being on local conditions and held the close attention of his auditors, his suggestions carrying great weight. Mr. Binford had hoped to have a chance to discuss trusts, for which he had made special preparations, but as the list of toasts had not been arranged, he will be given an opportunity in the near future.

President Smith responded to the needs of the printing pressmen, and made the hit of the evening, his remarks causing great enthusiasm and much favorable comment.

Our space is too limited to give more than the names of the others who made impromptu talks, many of which were sparkling and witty as well as sensible. Organizer Higgins told of his first official trip, and was followed in five-minute order by Messrs. Looney, of the Stereotypers' Union, Wat Bowman, William Kirk, A. A. Hoffman, James J. Martin, E. L. Cronk, Nelson Petrie, Walter Young, Charles Burton, O'Hara, Chaudet, Asa, Abbott, Woods, Fowler and Ellis.

Toastmaster Shepherd's introductory remarks were of a happy nature in each case, and he can officiate at all future banquets of the printers.

To Messrs. Burton and Abbott much is due, as they contributed greatly to the success of the banquet. Before leaving President Donnelly was presented with a large bouquet of Kentucky natural flowers, which, when uncovered, proved to be a sample of the finest tobacco grown in the State.

The printers passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Fleischner and Garnier for their excellent service, and thus closed one evening of real enjoyment.

Much regret was felt that Secretary John Bramwood did not accompany President Donnelly.

SIXTEEN NEW MEMBERS

President Hennessy Adds That Number to His Division.

The meeting Wednesday evening of Division 4 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a genuine surprise, the lodge rooms being crowded, notwithstanding the cold weather. The large attendance was in a great measure owing to the fact that Messrs. John McKernan, James Brown, William Schnell, Thomas Sullivan, Dave Reilly, John Winn and James Hagan were present and were initiated.

Enthusiasm was created when President John Hennessy for the second time presented eight new applications for membership in Division 4, making a total of sixteen introduced at the last two meetings.

President William Reilly, of Jeffersonville, accompanied by Messrs. Madden and Kenney, were among the visitors. President Reilly occupying a seat with President Hennessy. They extended an invitation to the members of the division to join with them in the celebration of St. Patrick's day and attend the lecture to be delivered in Jeffersonville by Rev. Father Rock of this city.

Upon calling the social session to order President Hennessy introduced the President of the Jeffersonville division, who told what was being done across the river and invited the members of Division 4 to cross the river and learn what was transpiring in Hibernian circles in Southern Indiana.

Dave Reilly was next introduced and

sang with good effect the "Irish Jubilee," and "Leave the Old Cradle to Me." President Joe Taylor, of Division 3, delivered quite an interesting address, during which he paid a handsome compliment to Division 4 and the division officers from over the river.

Will Reilly and James Kenney sang songs that caught the audience, the latter singing "Bold O'Donhue" receiving great applause, after which Tom Langan and Terence McHugh donned the mitts for three lively rounds, which ended in a draw.

During the intervals James A. Ross, Harry Brady, Will Reilly and Edward Costello acted as a refreshment committee, and they saw to it that all were served with an abundance to eat and drink, also presenting each one present with pipes and tobacco.

This event ended the festivities of this lively division until after Lent, and the next social session will be anxiously awaited. In the meantime the work of adding new members will be continued.

DANIEL O'CONNELL

His Most Masterly Effort in the Famous Trial at Dublin.

All previous efforts in favor of repeal were thrown into the shade in 1843 when O'Connell abstained from attending Parliament and devoted himself to promoting a series of monster gatherings in different parts of the country. From the Tuam meeting, in March, to that at Tara, in August, there were thirty vast demonstrations. Forty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one pounds was subscribed during the year, and O'Connell expressed himself confident of gaining repeal within a short time.

On Sunday, October 8, 1843, this series of meetings was to have been crowned by one at Clontarf, which, owing to the proximity of Dublin, was expected to



SAMUEL B. DONNELLY,
President of the International Typographical Union.

WORLD OF LABOR.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will meet at Beck's Hall tonight. Able speakers will address those present on the benefits to be derived from closer affiliation.

The Stone Cutters' Union met Monday night, and among other things passed resolutions deploring the action of those unions which withdrew from the Central Labor Union.

The Brewers' Union had a largely attended and interesting meeting last Sunday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted pledging the body to stand by the Central Labor Union.

There is a big row now going on in the Kenton and Campbell County Trade and Labor Assembly. It is charged that the Republican bosses have control of that body.

The American Federation of Musicians held its monthly meeting at Beck's Hall on the 3d inst. A motion was made to withdraw from Central Labor Union and immediately voted down. The American Federation of Musicians can not afford to place itself in the light of forming a dual organization.

President James McGill goes this week to Manchester, Ky., to organize the house painters and decorators and paper-hangers under the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Seven unions are said to have withdrawn their delegates and support from the Central Labor Union. Twenty-eight organizations, with eighty-seven delegates, remain.

Thomas Drewry, who is a member of the Federal Labor Union and a delegate from that body to the Central Labor Union, has announced himself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic party. He will withdraw as a delegate to the Central Labor Union at the next meeting of the Federal Labor Union.

PLEASANT RECEPTION.

The reception and social meeting of Division 2 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a gratifying success, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present. They were extended a hearty welcome by Messrs. William Meehan, John J. Barrett and J. Charles Obst.

After acting on three new applications and endorsing the articles of incorporation the division opened its social session during which exquisite vocal and instrumental solos were rendered by Miss Dolly Burns, Mrs. John Barrett, Miss Lillian Montague and Miss Lillie Moran, formerly of Chicago. Dennis Dwyre sang "She was Bred in Old Kentucky" with effect. Mr. George McCran gave a recitation that pleased his auditors, and after partaking of refreshments and dancing until midnight the throng retired to their homes, well pleased with the hospitality of Division 2.

TEMPLE THEATER.

Next week "The King's Rival" a romantic costume play in four acts by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor will be produced at Temple Theater. The principle characters being Charles II, the merry monarch, his cousin and rival, the Duke of Richmond, both of whom love Francis Stewart and Nell Gwynne, the favorite actress of her day, or Merry Nellie, as was usually referred to. The fact that the play was written by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor should be in no way considered enough that it is a good one. The sale of seats began at 9 a. m. Thursday, February 9th.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The Irish-American Society will meet Thursday night, and we call attention to its advertisement in another column.

surpass all the others in magnitude and importance, but on the evening of the 7th a Government proclamation was issued forbidding the gathering. In order to prevent any disturbance or any collision with the armed forces of the Government O'Connell promptly dispatched messengers in all directions to tell the people to remain at home and make no attempt to assemble. On October 14 warrants were issued for the arrest of Daniel O'Connell and others "for devising to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects." Indignant protests against the action of the Government came from all quarters. On November 8 "true bills" were found by the grand jury, and after various delays the traversers were put upon their trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on January 16, 1844.

There were eleven counts in the long indictments. The charges varied against each traverser. Utterances at public meetings formed the principal evidence upon which the Government relied. It is needless to say that there was not a single Catholic on the jury. O'Connell was escorted to the court by large crowds and almost in regal state, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Catholic Aldermen in their robes. The defense of the accused was conducted by the ablest lawyer ever engaged in any cause either in Ireland or England. Besides O'Connell and his son, who appeared for themselves, there were fourteen of the most eminent counsel of the time, among whom were the famous Richard Lalor Shiel and Thomas O'Hagan, who years afterward became Lord Chancellor of Ireland—the first Catholic who was permitted to hold that office since the perfidious violation of the treaty of Limerick. The closing speech for the defense was made by O'Connell, and was one of his most masterly efforts. Among other things, he said:

"I do not stand here my own client. I have clients of infinitely more importance. My clients in this case are the Irish people—my client is Ireland—and I stand here the advocate of the rights and liberties and constitutional privileges of the people. My only anxiety is lest their sacred cause—their rights to independent legislation—should be in the slightest degree tarnished or impeded by anything in which I have been the instrument. I am conscious of the integrity of my purpose; I am conscious of the purity of my motives; I am conscious of the inestimable value of the object I had in view—the repeal of the union. I own to you I can not endure that union; it was founded upon the grossest injustice; it was based upon the grossest insult—the intolerance of Irish prosperity."

"From the day I first entered the arena of politics until the present hour I have never neglected an opportunity of impressing upon the minds of my fellow-countrymen the fact that I was an apostle of that political sect who held that liberty was only to be attained under such agencies as were strictly consistent with the law and the constitution—that freedom was to be attained not by the effusion of human blood, but by the constitutional combination of good and wise men—by perseverance in the course of tranquility and good order, and by an utter abhorrence of violence and bloodshed. It is my proudest boast that throughout a long and eventful life I have faithfully devoted myself to the promulgation of that principle, and, without vanity, I can assert that I am the first public man who ever proclaimed it. Other politicians have said, 'Win your liberties by peaceable means if you can'; but there always was a demerit in this admission, and they always had in contemplation an appeal to physical force in case other means should prove abortive; but I am

EMBLEM CONTEST!

Who Is the Most Popular Hibernian?

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not one of these. I have preached under every contingency, and I have again and again declared my intention to abandon the cause of repeal if a single drop of human blood were shed by those who advocated the measure. I made the same principle the basis for the movement in favor of Catholic emancipation; and it was by a rigid adherence to that principle that I conducted the movement to a glorious and triumphant issue.

"It is my boast that Catholic emancipation and every achievement of my political life was obtained without violence and bloodshed; and is it fair, I ask you, that you should be called upon at this hour of the day to interrupt a man who has laid that down as the basis of his political conduct, and who at no period of his existence was ever known to deviate from that maxim? Is it right that men of honesty and intelligence should be called upon to brand now as a participator in conspiracy the man who has been preaching peace, law and order during his whole life, and has invariably leaped and denounced the idea that the objects of his political life were to be attained by an appeal to violence? I belong to a Christian persuasion with whose members it is a principle of doctrinal belief that no advantage to church or state—no, not even Heaven can be sought to be attained at the expense of any crime whatsoever—that no sin is to be justified or palliated by any amount of advantage, however enormous, that may possibly be obtained by its commission."

"I now come to the evils of the Union, and I would look to every honest man to exert himself for its repeal. Would it not cure the odious evils of absenteeism? It was calculated by an able man that \$45,000,000 a year pass out of this country. The railway commissioners reduce it to \$30,000,000. Take the reduced amount, and I ask did ever a country suffer such an odious drain of \$30,000,000 of absentee money—\$30,000,000 raised every year in this country not to fructify it, not to employ the people of the country, not to take care of the sick and poor or desolate, but \$30,000,000 are transplanted to foreign lands, sent there, but giving no return, leaving poverty to those who enriched them. Take \$30,000,000 for the last ten years—look now, at \$300,000,000 drawn from this unhappy country—take it for the next six years. Can you, in conscience, encourage this? There is a cant that agitation prevents the influx of capital. What is the meaning of that? We do not want English capital; leave us our own \$30,000,000 and we shall have capital in abundance. We do not want that left-handed benevolence which would drain the country with one hand and let it in niggardly with the other."

"There is another item which exhausts the resources of this country, and that to the amount precisely of \$10,000,000 annually. In the last year it was as low as \$2,500,000, but whether the one or the other it is drawn out of this country never to return. There is, again, the woods and forests—that department receives \$370,000 a year out of Ireland in quit rents, etc. How was that expended for the last ten years? Between the Thames tunnel and to ornament Trafalgar Square. We want an additional bridge in Dublin. Why have we not the \$370,000 for that purpose? Have we not as good a right as that it should be expended on Trafalgar Square? If we had the Parliament in College Green would that \$370,000 be sent to adorn a square in London?"

"There are other evils attending this continued drain on the country. I remember the work of Mr. Young, a political economist, who journeyed in Ireland in '78, who in speaking of the increase of population accounted for it by the never failing bellyful of potatoes—that they had all a bellyful of potatoes—and to that he attributed their increase. But is this the case now? Has not the country sensibly declined? Is not even one meal of potatoes a treat and a treasure; according to the evidence of the commissioners of poor law inquiry the people are now in rags. Was this my language? No, gentlemen, I appeal to yourselves. Are they not reduced to misery and wretchedness; frittered away by perniciolous famine, and there were six or eight since the Union; there was relief from England while provisions were in quantities transported to this country; provisions were in the country while the people were perishing with hunger, but these provisions were exported from the country. Let me tell you that the population commissioners' report show the aggravation of the evil. The gentleman who made the report, is a military officer—Capt. Larkham—a man of science, of integrity and of honor. He reports the state of the population to be this: That 30 per cent. of the town and city population were in abject poverty, and that

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70 per cent. of the agricultural population were in abject poverty.

"Where then is the advantage of the Union, which thus increased poverty, bringing pestilence and involving our poor in misery and filth? Why should we not adopt any plan by which we would escape from these horrors? To be sure, the poor law commissioners go more into detail. Allow me to read some of their evidence: 'One family had but one meal for the space of three days; another subsided on a quart of meal a day; another lived on little boiled cabbages without anything to mix with them.' I will not harass your feelings by reading any more. Are 2,300,000 of your fellow countrymen to live in a state of positive destitution and nothing be done for them?"

"Another hideous feature of Capt. Larkham's report is that the population is diminishing by 70,000; from the period of 1821 to 1831 and then from that to 1841 the population has diminished by the number of years—who would have all been reared up if they had anything to support them. And are we to be haunted down who are the friends of the poor; are we who wish to have industry rewarded; are we, I ask it in every principle of sense and justice, are we to be prosecuted and persecuted for seeking the means for relieving this distress? We have the means of relief in our power; we live in the most fertile country in the world; no country is in possession of such harbors; the earliest historical mention of us which is made by Tacitus admits that our harbors are the best, and that consequently were not crowded. The country is intersected with whole estuaries—ships of 500 tons burden ride into the heart of the country safe from every wind that blows."

"No country possesses such advantages for commerce. The machinery of the world might be turned by the water power of Ireland. Take the map and dissect it and you will find that a good harbor is not more remote from any spot in Ireland than thirty miles. Why is not the country prosperous? Did I not read for you the unheard of magical prosperity that followed her legislative independence? Did I not read extracts from the writings and speeches of men most adverse to Ireland—of men most anxious to conceal her greatness—as evidence of her increasing prosperity under her parliament? What happened once will surely happen again. Oh, gentlemen, I struggle to secure the poor from poverty and to give wages and employment to those now idle—to keep our gentry at home by an absentee tax, after the example of the Government last year, if by no other means, and to compel them to duty to their country. I leave the case to you. I deny that there is anything in it to stain me with conspiracy. I reject with contempt the appellation. I have acted in the open day, in the presence of the Government, in presence of the Magistrates; nothing was secret, private or concealed; there was nothing but what was exposed to the universal world. I have struggled for the restoration of the parliament to my native country. Others have succeeded in their endeavors and some have failed, but, succeed or fail, it is a glorious struggle; it is a struggle to make the first land on earth possess that bounty and benefit which God and nature intended."

"But all the eloquence of O'Connell was in vain. The jury, being well and duly packed with Orangemen, did their duty to the 'Crown' by convicting the accused, who were accordingly sent to prison. But this 'verdict' was so outrageous a violation of common justice that even the British House of Lords (needless to say not friends of Ireland) felt obliged to set it aside. It was in delivering his judgment in the famous case that Lord Denman, one of the British law lords in the House of Lords, uttered the famous declaration that 'If such practices as have taken place in the present instance in Ireland should continue trial by jury would become a mockery, a delusion and a snare.' Immediately after the judgment of the House of Lords O'Connell and his fellow prisoners were released."

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